A study to assess the effect of booklet on selected immunization among mothers

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Objective of the study
1. To assess the knowledge regarding selected immunization among mothers.
2. To assess effect of booklet on knowledge regarding selected immunization among mothers.

The field of preventive and social medicine is improving with new concepts, changes and inventions, still people are facing lots of health problems in spite of measures taken through national health programs. Protection from preventable diseases, disabilities and death through immunization. Immunization is the birth right of every child and it is one of the most cost-effective health care interventions.

The research method adopted for the study was pre-experimental research design with an evaluative approach. Purposive sampling method was used to select 100 mothers of under-five children.

A structured questionnaire was prepared for assessing the knowledge of the mothers. Tool consisted of three sections.

Section-I
Demographic profile,

Section-II
Basic information regarding immunization

Section-III
Items to assess knowledge of mothers regarding selected immunization.

The reliability coefficient (r) was calculated with help of test-retest method and the value is equal to 0.887 and it is reliable.

Actual data collection was done on 100 mothers meeting the criteria for the study. Samples were collected from Nehru Nagar, Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation, Pune. In data collection process, a pre-test was administered first to assess the knowledge of the sample. On first day planned teaching was conducted. On the 7th day post-test was administered using same questionnaire to assess the effect of booklet.

The collected data was tabulated, coded & summarized. Analysis was done by
using descriptive & inferential statistics. The tests used were calculation of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation & chi-Square test.

**The Major findings**

Findings related to sample characteristics.

Most of the samples (34%) were in the 23-27 years age group, and only (15%) samples were in 33 and above years age group. Majority of samples 32% were graduate, and 6% were post graduate.

Analysis shows most of the samples (63%) were house wives, and no mother was found into farming. Most of the (40%) mothers had two children, and only 8% mothers had 4 or more than 4 children. 53% mothers belonged to nuclear family, and only 1% mother belonged to extended family. 40% mothers were having monthly family income between Rs. 5,000/- to 10,000/- and only 2% of the mothers were having monthly family income below Rs. 1,000/-.

Findings related to basic information about immunization among mothers:

There 83% mother who had information regarding immunization schedule, importance and child care after immunization. However, 39% mothers received knowledge from health personnel, 28% mothers received information from mass media, 18% got knowledge from close relatives, and 17% mothers received information from neighbors. This study indicates that the health personnel plays major role in spreading the awareness about the immunization. Mothers had better knowledge about general immunization schedule.

Most of the mothers (26%) responded because of time limitation their children were not immunized and (4%) mothers had respond sickness was the reason for non-immunization of child.

Findings related to knowledge scores of mothers and effect of planned teaching programme regarding selected immunization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Pre Test Score</th>
<th>Post Test Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>General immunization</td>
<td>56.75</td>
<td>80.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HBV vaccination</td>
<td>52.67</td>
<td>68.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chicken pox vaccination</td>
<td>36.67</td>
<td>59.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MMR vaccination</td>
<td>31.50</td>
<td>57.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Typhoid vaccination</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hib vaccination</td>
<td>42.67</td>
<td>66.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Child care after vaccination</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 6.1 and Fig. No. 6.1 shows maximum mothers (56.75%) were having knowledge regarding general immunization in pre test and 80.25% in post test knowledge score. Only 31% mothers were having knowledge regarding typhoid vaccination. Table shows tremendous increase in knowledge in post test is observed

Mean knowledge scores about selected immunization obtained by mothers in pre test was 9.45 and in post test 14.48. This difference was statistically highly significant at 0.01 level with z value of -11.43. Analysis shows there is high inclination of post test score than in pre test knowledge score related to general immunization schedule, Hepatitis B, Chicken-pox, MMR, Typhoid and Hib vaccination. After administration of planned teaching it was found that the post-test mean percentage knowledge score in all the content area were higher than the pre test mean percentage knowledge scores. The ‘z’ value was also computed to find out whether the effect of planned teaching on knowledge of mothers was significant. It was evident that all calculated ‘z’ value at 0.01 level of significance. Thus, from the above statistical data, it evident that planned teaching was highly effective. It can be concluded that, the planned teaching on selected immunization was proved to be effective in delivering the knowledge and awareness.

References